

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
By A. G. HODGES,  
STATE PRINTER,  
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.  
If all letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds. Price—60 cts per quire.  
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per quire.  
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BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. Price—\$1 per quire.  
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FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.  
**GORIN & GAZLAY,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**REFERENCES.**  
Messrs. JAS. TRUBEE & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDowell, Young & Co.; HODGES & HARRISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BARN, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARUTH, Moss & Trigg; WILSON, STUBBS & SMITH; CASSEDY & HOPKINS; CURE & WHITE; ABAT & RAILLY; CURE & CO.  
[Aug. 17, 1857—4f.]

**JOHN FLOURNOY,**  
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
[COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, promptly remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.]  
REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO  
THEOP. PARSONS, L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.  
KENNEDY & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.  
CROW, McCLEERY & Co., Merchants, St. Louis.  
Hon. Jno. F. RYAN, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.  
HAYWOOD, CROW & Co., Merchants, St. Louis.  
BOCKNER, HALL & Co., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Sept. 9, 1857—13f.]

**FRANK BEDFORD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.  
Dec. 1, 1856—4f.]

**ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—4f.]

**THOMAS A. MARSHALL**  
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts or in private business. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.  
March 30, 1857—4f.]

**WALL & FINNELL,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.  
May 5, 1858—4f.]

**T. N. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His office is at his residence, near F. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 75f—4f.]

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.  
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 28, 1853.

**GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1850—4f.]

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.

**M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,**  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA,  
PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.  
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.  
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.  
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.  
They will enter Lands with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.  
March 11, 1857—4f.]

**J. W. McCLUNG,**  
(Formerly of Kentucky.)  
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,  
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage.  
The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.  
Jan. 7, 1857—13f.]

**S. D. MORRIS,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.  
Feb. 20, 1857—wksby.

**MOREHEAD & BROWN,**  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW,  
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1859—3f.]

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REFER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. of Ky., Frankfort, Ky.  
Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
Hon. J. M. HARRIS, Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.  
July 23, 1853—by.

**MORTON & GRISWOLD,**  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
[Pamphlets, School, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale and Retail.]  
April 1, 1845—65f—by.

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.  
Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

**B. & J. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
[JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.] [April 9, 1856—4f.]

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.  
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Deeds, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [May 6, 1857—4f.]

**KEENON & CRUTCHER,**  
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,  
Books & Stationery,  
OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
March 12.

**N. D. SMITH & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ALCOHOL,  
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market.  
August 26, 1857—13f.]

**GWIN & OWEN,**  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 20, 1858.

**Utica Lime!**  
20 BARRELS UTICA LIME JUST RECEIVED AND  
APRIL 5, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

### LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

We are now Manufacturing for the  
HARVEST OF 1858,  
1000  
Kentucky Harvesters,  
THE BEST  
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER  
NOW IN USE.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE OF POSTAGE ON APPLICATION BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE.  
Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.  
Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets. MILLER, WINGATE & CO.  
March 22—wks.  
\*Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

### TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.  
—ALSO—  
Agents for the WILLIAMTOWN LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.  
This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can be used.  
We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twists.  
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.  
Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.  
Sera Wheeler.  
Phil. L. Ives.  
Aug. 31, 1f. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

### STOVES & TIN WARE.

**MERCHANT & SMITH,**  
PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,  
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Tin Ware and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.  
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting  
of all descriptions.  
Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Clatern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
April 19, 1858—4f.]

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF FANCY ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.  
POMADES FOR THE HAIR  
Of every style and price at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.**

**HAIR BRUSHES.**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS,  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
DOG GRASS BRUSHES.  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**FANCY SOAPS**  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
FINE TOILET BOTTLES,  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
FINE COLOGNE,  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.  
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**EVERYTHING**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Dec. 1, 1856.

**LOOK HERE!**  
\$20,000 STOCK  
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESSEN CHINA.  
DINING TEA, Breakfast and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Wafers and Trays.  
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY,  
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c. will be sold at  
EASTERN COST PRICE.  
As owners are willing to make change in business. All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and patterns, manufactured expressly for them.  
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.  
Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 230, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 2, 1856—4f.]

**Fashionable Hats.**  
THE NEW PARIS STYLE OF SILK HAT, JUST received and for sale at  
March 5, 1858  
TODD'S.

### ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—AT—  
**CHARLES B. GETZ'S,**  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,  
Frankfort, Ky.

(CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods,  
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., Ever exhibited in this city.  
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.  
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.  
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.  
CHARLES B. GETZ,  
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1857—4f.]

### H. G. BANTA, PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:  
[AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:  
**HOUSE PAINTING;**  
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Paint, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Shop painting done in the most durable manner. Mix ed paints always for sale.  
**SIGN PAINTING;**  
All kinds of Signs and Plaster Signs also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.  
IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,  
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.  
**GLAZING;**  
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.  
**PAPER HANGING.**  
Every kind of Pannel, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.  
June 24, 1857—13f.]

**MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,**  
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with the most beautiful assortment of  
**FALL & WINTER MILLINERY**  
AND  
**Fancy Goods,**  
Consisting of the following articles:  
BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.  
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.  
ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.  
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.  
CHILDREN'S BONNETS,  
And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Goggles for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.  
Particular notice is called to a great variety of worsted stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for Keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kind of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gummastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gummastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Toothbrushes, Needles, Pins, Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies' Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worsteds Undersweaters and Worsteds Hoods for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

**Mrs. HERRENSMITH**  
Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.  
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.  
[I] will have an OPENING on the SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.  
J. B. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.  
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.  
J. R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.  
March 31, 1858—4f.]

**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD,**  
Athens, January 24th, 1857.  
Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.  
J. B. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.  
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.  
J. R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.  
March 31, 1858—4f.]

**AMERICAN AND ITALIAN  
MARBLE WORKS,**  
WILLIAM CRAIK,  
Opposite Post-office, St. Clair Street,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, &c., I will continue to finish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tomb Head Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has been done elsewhere, and as good as can be done elsewhere.  
Call and See.

**IRON RAILING, Verandahs, &c.**  
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers prices.  
WILLIAM CRAIK.  
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

**METROPOLITAN HALL.**  
THIS BUILDING RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST. Clair street, is now for rent. It was built for the purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures, for the exhibition of Paintings and Statuary, or for Dramas, for Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, for the theatrical Exhibitions, and to be used as a Town Hall. It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes, and the entire house well ventilated.  
Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the duly appointed agent of the proprietor.  
Feb. 24, 1858—3m. O. BROWN, Proprietor.

**IRON RAILING, Verandahs, &c.**  
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers prices.  
WILLIAM CRAIK.  
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

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WILLIAM CRAIK.  
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

### INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by  
**JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.  
**Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,**  
No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.  
This Company continues to issue Policies on  
Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - \$500,000.  
DIRECTORS.  
ISAAC UNDERHILL, WILLIAM PENN.  
Wm. R. Phelps, B. L. T. BOURLAND,  
THEODORE PERREY, C. HOLLAND,  
SAMUEL HOWE, Wm. A. HEARON,  
ALEX. G. TYNG, J. REYNOLDS,  
PHILIP HOLLAND, R. GREGG.  
OFFICERS.  
I. UNDERHILL, President.  
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.  
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.  
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.  
March 31, 1858—4f.]

**The Quaker City Insurance Company,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.  
Capital & Surplus, - - - \$250,000  
Chartered Capital, - - - 500,000  
Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

OFFICERS.  
GEO. H. HART, President.  
E. P. ROSS, Vice President.  
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.  
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.  
DIRECTORS.  
George T. Hart, E. W. Bailey,  
E. P. Ross, Charles G. Inlay,  
A. C. CATTILL, Wm. D. Lewis, Jr.,  
JOSEPH EDWARDS, J. L. Pomeroy,  
JOHN HALE, Andrew E. Chambers,  
Hon. H. M. FULLER, H. R. COGGSHALL,  
FOSTER S. PERKINS, SAMUEL JONES, M. D.,  
JOHN H. CHAMBERS, A. F. CUNNINGHAM.  
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.  
March 31, 1858—4f.]

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION  
OF THE  
Farmers Union Insurance Company,**  
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,  
JANUARY 1, 1857.  
Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00  
Surplus in addition thereto, \$37,138 80  
\$237,138 80

**ASSETS.**  
Cash on hand and on deposit \$13,482 28  
Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties, 6,657 22  
54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest,) 152,315 00  
19 Bonds, security amount, (interest 6 per cent,) 47,685 00  
Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand, 4,600 29  
Cash due from responsible parties on demand, 1,353 47  
Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857, 11,045 56  
\$237,138 82

**LIABILITIES.**  
Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,150 00  
Losses claimed and unadjusted, 3,953 00  
Losses reported on which no action is taken, 2,000 00  
All other claims against the company are small not exceeding, 300 00  
\$8,403 00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, \$2,808,302 00  
Whole amount of property at risk at date, 2,544,602 00  
J. E. CANFIELD, Sec.  
FRANCIS TYLER, Pres't.

**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD,**  
Athens, January 24th, 1857.  
Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.  
J. B. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.  
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.  
J. R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.  
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### NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.  
Through to Chicago in 15 hours,  
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.  
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.  
Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.  
Freight destined for places in any



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

WE recommend the following article from the Cincinnati Times to the careful consideration of our readers:

### Crime and its Punishment.

The entire strength of the press of the country seems at this moment to be aroused on the subject of the laxity and inadequacy of punishment for crime. The theory of our laws is speedy justice to all offenders against its civil and criminal enactments. The practice, is delay, uncertainty of judgment, and expectation of leniency and pardon. One of the most effectual safeguards of the community against the commission of crime, and the unrestrained passions of the vicious, is the absolute certainty of punishment. The unavoidable certainty of retributive justice, is, indeed, of more consequence than the nature of it. There are those who bring forward good reasons for dispensing with the fearful penalty of capital punishment for the crime of murder. They may be right in their views; it still remains that whatever penalty may be substituted for that of death, it lacks the essential and effectual attribute of certainty. The criminal always anticipates a door of escape. There is always some one ready for hire, or false sympathy, or some other questionable motive, to stand between him and retribution. Some one who undertakes to "get him clear." To seize and magnify the weak points of the law. To detect and apply some accidental flaw or trivial irregularity in the proceedings. To prevent the empaneling of a competent jury. To thwart their judgment, and mislead them in the comprehension of the true nature of the facts. To work upon the mind of a pliant and tender hearted Judge. And finally, when at the end of a long and weary contest, a verdict of some sort is obtained, to endeavor to get up, on some flimsy pretext, a new trial, and to move the court for an arrest or modification of judgment. Should all these attentions and efforts in his behalf fail of their purpose, the unhappy culprit still has encouragement to look forward to "executive clemency," well knowing that a large number of sympathizing and afflicted friends, among whom will be sure to be found some of the most "substantial and influential citizens," to step between sentence and execution, and procure a pardon, or commutation, or some other mitigation of the punishment the law has attached to his crime.

Thus there is ever before the guilty a hope of escape; an expectation, drawn from his observation of the usual course of things in criminal cases, that the full measure of the penalty of the law has been broken, will not be meted to him. That sharp practice, and quibbling casuistry, and evasive devices, will most probably prevent a conviction, and if the case should be a clear and strong for such artifices, that there is still the compassionate sympathy of a large circle of interposing friends, who will undertake to procure the merciful interference of the Governor, and ultimately save him from the penalty he has incurred. It is time the community took this matter in hand, and insisted upon a reform in this loose method of enforcing the laws of the land. We should have less crime, fewer such inhuman soundings as Arrison and Loeffner and Stout, fewer such shocking occurrences as the recent outrageous murder of Gregory, if the sanction and supremacy of the law was imperatively maintained—if the penalty of its violation was swift and inevitable.

Because judgment against an evil work, said the wise judge of Israel, is not executed speedily, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in them to do evil. This is the natural consequence of the apparent prevailing immunity from punishment; and that maudlin, miserable sympathy for the criminal that finds expression in motions and delays, new trials, arrests of judgment and petitions for relief, and the like. These permitted expedients are designed for the benefit of justice and the innocent; not surely for the amelioration of the merited fate, or the final escape of the guilty.

JAMES B. CLAY.—About the most humiliated and degraded man in the nation is the person whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. On the occasion of the serenade of the President, on Friday night, by the Democracy of Washington, in honor of the passage of the Kansas bill, Mr. James B. Clay appeared to have been present at the White House, in pleasant and confident confab with the reckless and unprincipled calumniator of his illustrious father. Being called upon for a speech, as a matter of course, he commenced thus:

"In the old time my name was often associated with this White House, where we now stand. Those times have gone by, and are passed, and there is nothing to be realized beyond the fact that we have at present—a Clay, an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy!"

What a spectacle! A son of Henry Clay standing on the steps of the White House, and boasting of his being "an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy"—an humble follower in the ranks of a party that persecuted his glorious old father through life, and hunted him to his grave! He would have been a more fitting subject for a public execution than for a public trial. Standing there, too, the guest, the counselor, and the supporter of the man who had done more than all others together, and that, too, by the basest slander and calumny, to defeat the honorable ambition of his father, and prevent his elevation to that very White House from the portico of which this traitor son of Henry Clay was now speaking. Can it be that Mr. James B. Clay is destitute of even the semblance of sensibility? It would seem so, and we believe it is so. He has neither reverence nor respect, and has regard for his father's name and memory only in so far as he may be able to profit by it for his own personal advantage. We both pity and despise a man so fallen, so degraded, so lost to filial reverence and to self-respect.

We suggest to Mr. James B. Clay that, having changed his politics and leagued himself with his father's enemies, he would do a just and a creditable thing to change his name. The name he bears was rendered too glorious and too illustrious by the father to be allowed to be tarnished and dishonored by the shameless renegade and recreancy of the son. Let him change it, or else, like the first of traitors, let him "go out and hang himself."—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

NEWPORT ITEMS.—THE GIPSEY CASE.—The Gipseys who were encamped at Newport, on Tuesday morning, crossed the river about half a mile below Jamestown, and are supposed now to be on their way to Canada. Mr. Moody, the claimant of the box, agreed to pay the officers who arrested and kept over the Gipsy King and his Queen, was so chagrined by the sin the Gipseys gave him, that he refused to pay the expenses of the officers, and yesterday published a card in one of the morning papers of Cincinnati, reflecting in no gentle terms upon the character of the Newportians. The officers think he might have paid his dues to them, and add with great truth, that he has to thank his own haste and indiscretion for not getting a proper warrant for the arrest of the Gipseys from the Governor of Kentucky, for the escape of the Bohemians. When the King and his Queen were searched, a box was found in their possession containing a watch or two, some broken jewelry, some rings, &c., which Marshal Cook placed in the keeping of Squire Maffitt. On Tuesday morning he demanded the box that he might restore it to the owners. Squire Maffitt, acting under legal advice, refused to give up the box, because the property was probably stolen. So the counsel for the Brewers have brought suit to recover the property of their clients. A portion of the fee which the counsel were to receive was not paid, and so the counsel have brought suit against the Brewers, and attached the property in the box in Squire Maffitt's office. The two cases will be tried next August.—Cin. Gazette.

"Gather up knowledge with a diligent mind; it is the only earthly good that will not sometimes give you pain."

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

### The Persian News.

LONDON, April 30.

A remarkable state of quietude continues to prevail and the funds, subject to no immediate influence beyond the increasing supply of money, have experienced a further advance of a half per cent, which however, has not been maintained.

Neither at home nor abroad is there any improvement in the aspects of politics. The Derby Cabinet still hold their ground, but no conditions of sufficiency, such, perhaps, as were never before submitted to by an English Government, and this spectacle is witnessed at a time when impending outward dangers demand a union and force among us in which all petty differences should be extinguished.

But for the interference of Lord John Russell, a new Ministerial crisis must have arisen some weeks ago. Whenever a question approaches a stage to threaten the government with defeat, he steps into their aid with the suggestion of a compromise or alternative which they grasp at with eager humility. His Lordship, therefore, may be placed with this moment to enjoy all the power of power without its responsibility.

Still, Lord Palmerston, against whom, in rivalry, this play is directed, retains the greatest share of confidence of the House of Commons. Hence Lord John, although he may continue to keep him from resuming the premiership, can do nothing more. Lord Palmerston's party is about equal to those of the Derby Cabinet and Lord John united. Probably at any moment, by marshaling all his force, Lord Palmerston could just gain a victory over them, but he and his friends are not anxious to precipitate such an event, since they do not want again to come into power to be exposed to the constant hazard of being tripped up as on the late occasion. Their policy, therefore, is to wait until some disaster or complication shall arise, in which they must be called to action, and then they will consequently be able to insist upon receiving a pledge of more uniform support. Thus at present there is a union on all sides to maintain Lord Derby and his adherents in office, if by their conduct they will render it only decently possible.

Happily the budget has been a rational one, although it was in this respect that Mr. Disraeli broke down lamentably in his former tenure of office. If a failure had occurred on the present occasion, nothing could have kept him from expulsion. By adroitly confining himself to measures borrowed from his predecessors, and by aiming a blow at the income tax, on which, in its present shape, the feeling of the public is most intense, he succeeded in avoiding every difficulty. The unexpected escape having been effected, the general anticipation now is that the break down, whenever it takes place, will be in connection with foreign politics.

The acquittal of Dr. Bernard has been very damaging, since it is seen that proceedings had been limited to the form originally adopted by the Ministry, he would almost certainly have been convicted of a misdemeanor, while by toadying to the French Government and putting him on his trial for capital charge of murder, Lord Derby has brought about not only his escape, but the demonstration which followed the verdict of "not guilty" in the central criminal court, which has since been a great assistance to the Emperor in stimulating the ardor of his soldiery.

The conferences of the European powers to settle the points left unadjusted after the Russian war are to commence, it is said, in Paris in the course of a fortnight. They have been postponed from time to time, owing to contests with regard to the matters that should be allowed to be in dispute, but these are now all agreed to have been all fixed upon. Very recently France and Russia wished to bring in the occupation of the island of Perim, but in that it may be presumed they have been foiled. Nevertheless, in some quarters anticipations are entertained that great differences and many heats will arise and there are persons who deem it not improbable that the desired pretext for war will thus be manufactured.

For the present it is understood that the French Government is to be that of the most demonstrative friendship. This may be interpreted favorably or otherwise. The professions of Louis Napoleon in favor of the republic were never so strong as during the latter days that proceeded the coup d'etat, by which he made himself dictator. Yesterday the Moniteur published a decree ordering 42,000 young soldiers, who are still available under the conscription of 1856, to be called into active service. At a meeting to day, however, of his political supporters, Lord Derby stated that our relations with France are perfect and cordial, and that everything in that respect is right.

The last news from China, announcing the degradation of Yeh, and that a deputation from the allied commanders met with a most gracious reception at Sun-tien-fu, a city of two or three millions of inhabitants, not far from Shanghai, the Governor having promised to forward dispatches to the Emperor, at Peking forthwith, has given much satisfaction. From India there are later telegraphic accounts to day, announcing the capture of Jhansi, and the defeat of an army of 25,000 rebels outside, the flight of the garrison, the pursuit of them, and the cutting up of the rebels. The only place of bad news is that of a reverse sustained by a detachment of the 27th regiment on the southeast coast of Oude.

The Sardinian Parliament have passed the conspiracy bill, introduced by the Government to satisfy Louis Napoleon, by a majority of 4 to 4. The dispute of Sardinia with Naples still remains open. Some days back there was a report that it would be referred to the King of Holland.—Now it is said the King of the Belgians will be asked to arbitrate. The British Government appears have recommended Sardinia to offer to submit the matter to a disinterested power.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows dullness. Consols at the last date were at 97½, and, after having touched 97½, they have returned this evening to that price. The wheat market has been firm at the trading improvement reported by the Vanderbilt.

The next steamer from this side will be the Fulton on the 5th of May. A SPECTATOR.

SNIVELIZATION.—Whithersoever we go we meet with the sniveler. He stops us at the corner of the street to entrust us with his opinion. He fears that the morals and intelligence of the people are destroyed by the election of some rogue to office. He tells us, just before church, that the last sermon of some transcendental preacher has given the death-blow to religion, and that the war of atheism and the clouds of paganism are to deluge and darken all the land. In a time of general health, he speaks of the pestilence that is to be. The mail cannot be an hour too late, but he prattles of railroad accidents and steamboat disasters. He fears that a friend, was married yesterday, will be a bankrupt in a year, and whimpers over the trials which he will then endure. He is ridden with an eternal night mare, and is in an eternal wall. Recklessness is a bad quality, and so is blind and extravagant hope; but neither is so degrading or inglorious as inactive despair.

We object to the sniveler, because he presents the anomaly of a being who has the power of motion without possessing life. His insipid languor is worse than timid strength. Better that a man should rant than whine. The person who has no bounding and buoyant feeling in him, whose cheek never flushes at anticipated good, whose blood never tingles and fires at the contemplation of a noble aim, who has no aspiration and no great object in life, is only fit for the hospital or the bandbox. Enterprise, confidence, a disposition to believe that good can be done, an indisposition to believe that all good has been—these constitute important elements in the character of every man who is of use to the world.—We want no walling and whimpering about the absence of happiness, but a strong determination to abate misery.—Whipple.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Kunkle, of Md., from the committee on Accounts, made a report charging R. B. Hackney, doorkeeper of the house, with having abused his authority, in the appointment of subordinates, leaving some of them dependent on the grace and bounty of the House for salary. For the case of the doorkeeper, who, applying to a man for little money and being asked to wait an hour or two, replied, "Really, sir, you would be surprised to hear how much I lose by trusting in this sort of way."—*Low. Journal.*

The receipts into the treasury during the last quarter, by the Register's official statement, were from regular and miscellaneous sources of income \$8,003,000. The expenditures, exclusive of public debt, were \$17,533,564. The deficit of nine millions of dollars was supplied by the treasury. This is a somewhat less discouraging financial exhibit than that of the preceding quarter, when the revenue fell short of the expenditure by a round ten millions. As the revenue from customs does not largely increase, and as the disbursement under the mammoth deficiency bill are just commencing, the deficit for this quarter will be great beyond precedent.—*Low. Journal.*

They also report a resolution that he be forthwith dismissed from office.

Subject postponed until Monday, on motion of Mr. Nichols.

The accused is privileged to file a defense. Mr. Harris, of Ill., from the committee on Elections, made a report of the Ohio contested election case, stating that four members were in favor of Mr. Campbell retaining his seat; four in favor of giving it to the contestant, Mr. Valandigham, and one recommending that the seat be declared vacant.

The three reports were ordered to be printed. Mr. Harris gave notice that he would call up the subject at an early day.

Mr. Clark made an adverse report on the petition from the people of Utah, asking admission as a State, into the Union.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of Territorial bills. None passed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Senate.—A lengthy discussion occurred as to what business the Senate should take up. Mr. Polk the Homestead Bill, Mr. and Mr. Hunter insisting on the General Appropriation Bill.

It was at length agreed upon to consider the General Appropriation Bill, by a vote of 33 yeas to 30 nays.

The bill, which is contained in thirty-seven pages, was then read.

Notwithstanding the Senate was in session seven hours, nothing particular was accomplished. The Appropriation Bill was read by sections, and a number of formal amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Doolittle thereupon moved to reconsider, which carried. Yeas 23, nays 16.

The bill being again under discussion, an animated debate continued for over three hours, on the proposed insertion of a clause to pay John C. Rives \$3,200 for the compensation of Senate reporters.

The debate was of a discursive character. Messrs. Hamlin, Brown, Johnson, of Arkansas, Wilson, Bell, Doolittle and Trumbull, defended Rives from the remarks of Mr. Mason, who characterized his circular, sent to Senators, imposing restrictions on their revival of speeches delivered, as infamous, impudent, and intrusive.

Mr. Toombs, of Ga., spoke with great animation, and considerable acrimony, against the Senate having to pay Rives' reporters. In the course of his remarks, he implied that Mr. Doolittle was acting as an organ of the reporters.

Mr. Doolittle retorted by an allusion to Galphim.

Mr. Toombs forthwith went over the history of the Galphim case, saying he supported it in the House, and he supported it now. As high minded men as any in the Union supported it, and the denunciations of it were miserable slanders and coward.

Mr. Hammond, of S. C., had been acquainted with the circumstances of the Galphim case, and they were as Mr. Toombs had stated. The matter then subsided, and after a protracted discussion, without acting on the proposition, the Senate adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13.

The convention continued in session last night until 11 o'clock. Messrs. Hilliard, Harper and Hubbard, of Ala., and Mr. Hunter, of Ga., spoke against the restoration of the slave trade.

To day Mr. Preston, of Va., argued against the resolution, and Mr. Yancy in favor.

Mr. Spratt concludes to-night the argument in favor of the resolution offered by him.

A strong deference of sentiment pervades the convention.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The verdict in the Court Martial for the trial of charges against Major General Twiggs, finding him guilty of insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is approved; but the consideration of his distinguished services, and the unanimous recommendation of the court, the sentence that he be reprimanded by the President is remitted. General Twiggs has arrived at Washington.

WE learn that some of the Administration leaders are pretty strong to the editor of the Louisville Democrat, that, although, in consequence of his late aberrations, he must not expect any sort of public patronage just now, he shall in all probability get something by and by if he only adheres faithfully to the support of the English fraud. Our unasked advice to him is to trust as little as possible. We hope he will not think us offensive if we remind him of the case of the mendacious boy, who, applying to a man for little money and being asked to wait an hour or two, replied, "Really, sir, you would be surprised to hear how much I lose by trusting in this sort of way."—*Low. Journal.*

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### KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITCHER.

KEENE & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,  
AND  
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September,  
interest charged after maturity.

APRIL 9th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR,  
CRUSHED SUGAR,  
REFINED SUGAR,  
LOAF SUGAR,  
PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.  
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,  
PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.  
PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.)  
GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.  
GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN,  
TALLOW, SPERM.

Fish.  
MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.)  
SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy,  
Hennessy Brandy,  
Jules Robins Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Roederer & Schreider Champagne,  
STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY,  
PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old.  
BRANDY, WINE AND GIN.

RYE WHISKY, (aged.)  
DOMESTIC WHISKY,  
YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, BOKER'S BITTERS.

MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS,  
DRIED BEEF, (canned.)  
CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES,  
BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES,  
PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.  
Cedar Pails, Buckets,  
Tubs, Cans,  
Clothes and Market Baskets,  
Rice,  
Pepper,  
Crackers,  
Maccaroni,  
Spices,  
Ginger,  
Cinnamon,  
Green and Black Tea,  
Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes.)  
SHOVELS AND SPADES,  
SCREWS, TACKS,  
HAY AND MANURE FORKS,  
PRESERVING KETTLES,  
BRIER SCYTHES,  
MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista,  
Turkish Smoking Tobacco,  
Old Dud,  
Game Cock,  
El Dorado,  
Spanish Smoking Tobacco,  
Mormon and Peters',  
Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut,  
Common,  
Amstel,  
De Curbago Havana Cigars,  
Club House,  
Noriago,  
Rio Hondo,  
Half Spanish,  
El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Shellers,  
Sawford's Straw Cutters,  
Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers,  
Pikins' Garden and Flower Seeds.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superfine extra Family Flour;  
Kansawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c.

White Lead,  
Yellow Ochre,  
Whiting,  
Venetian Red,  
All description of Brushes; a very large and complete assortment.

POWDER.

We are agents for the Hazard Powder Company, and have constantly on hand all descriptions of Blasting and Shooting Powder, in every description of package in which Powder is usually put up, at manufacturers' prices.

SAUCES.

Walnut,  
Pepper,  
Tarragon Vinegar.

Extracts.

Vanilla,  
Lemon,  
Orange Flower Water,  
Peach do. do.

PICKLES.

Green Pickles,  
Onions,  
Cucumbers.

ABLE OIL.

With general assortment of articles in our line.

### Insure your Property in a Home Company!

Covington Fire Insurance Company,

OF

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CHARTERED, 1835.

Chartered Capital - \$100,000

Authorized Capital - \$250,000

DIRECTORS.

M. J. DUDLEY, JAMES SOUTHGATE, SAMUEL DAVIS.

JNO. W. FINNELL, SAMUEL J. WALKER, R. K. IRVING, Sec'y.

M. J. DUDLEY, Pres.

This company does no Marine business; takes no risks out of Kentucky; insures only good property for good men.

It asks that its claims to patronage may be favorably considered by the citizens of Frankfort.

April 28, 1858.—H.

EDGAR KEENON. JOHN N. CRITCHER.

### KEENON & CRITCHER.

SUCCESSORS TO

Morris & Hampton and H. Evans & Co.,

Main street, third door from St. Clair.

FRANKFORT, KY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Straw Goods.

—ALSO—

MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Razors and Scissors,

Port Monies.

Hair and Cloth Brushes,

Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods.

A liberal discount made to teachers.

April 23, 1858.—H.

### McLEAN'S

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.  
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.  
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor

of Kentucky, being absent from the State,

and there being no Lieutenant Governor,

by reason of the death of Hon. JAMES G.

HARDY, the Constitution of Kentucky de-

volves the duties of the Executive Office

upon the Speaker of the Senate, the Hon.

JOHN Q. A. KING, who arrived in this city

on Saturday last and entered upon the dis-

charge of the same.

The Sag-Nicht papers in this State are cer-

tainly as coolly impudent as they are personally

abusive. The fuglemen of the party in Ken-

tucky charged that Crittenden and Marshall had

both voted against receiving Kansas into the

Union as a slave State, and the organs catching

up the false and absurd cry poured forth column

after column of vile personal abuse of those

gentlemen, calling them Abolitionists and saying

that they had joined the Black Republicans in a

crusade against the rights of the South. These

papers declared that the Crittenden-Montgomery

substitute refused admission to Kansas as a slave

State and that it was a thoroughly Abolition doc-

ument. But now these same papers publish a di-

rect contradiction of their own base misrepres-

entations, in admitting to their columns the

speech delivered by English at the White House

In this speech Mr. English taunts the Black Re-

publicans with having deserted the doctrines

which they upheld before the people, that no

more slave States should be admitted into the

Union. He chuckles over the fact that the Re-

publicans had repudiated their obnoxious prin-

ciples, and, in voting for the Crittenden substitute,

had fully recognized the great principle of po-

pular sovereignty—that the people of the new

States shall have the right to settle the question

of slavery, as well as all other questions of

State policy, for themselves. He throws this

inconsistency into the very teeth of the Black

Republicans, and sneers at them for having sur-

rendered their own dogmas, by vindicating a

great principle—the assertion and operation of

which is all the South can justly claim. Here is

his own language:

"How inconsistent has been their course! At

home they have professed eternal hostility to the

extension of the institution of slavery; that Kan-

sas should be a free State, though every man,

woman and child therein wished it to be other-

wise, and that under no circumstances were any

more slave States to be admitted into the Union.

That was substantially the platform upon which

they stood in my own country and throughout the

Northern States. But what have we seen recent-

ly? For many purposes we have seen them

stultify themselves by voting to admit Kansas as a

slave State, provided the people interested should

decide in favor of it. How different this from the

position they have claimed to occupy before the

people! Who can now believe in their sincerity?

What more has the South ever demanded than

this? Here is a distinct avowal on the part of

an administration Democrat that the Black Re-

publicans voted to admit Kansas as a slave State

or as a free State, as the people of Kansas might

desire; and yet the Americans who induced the

Republicans to adopt this just and correct po-

sition were denounced as Abolitionists! While

Southern Democrats charge Southern Americans

with treachery to Southern rights in supporting

the Crittenden substitute, Northern Democrats

ridicule the Republicans for having deserted their

pernicious theories and for having adopted Dem-

ocratic and Southern ground; and the papers

which abuse Crittenden and his associates, now

publish this vindication of their wise and peace-

ful policy. Was ever self-stultification more

complete?

TRUE ENOUGH!—The Alexandria Sentinel, a

Democratic organ, says that the debates on the

subject sufficiently show, "for what opposite rea-

sons members supported and members opposed

the English Kansas bill. It was supported be-

cause it did, and because it did not, submit the

Constitution to the vote of the people." All

which, as we have ourselves conclusively de-

monstrated in several previous articles, is as

true as preaching. The Sentinel adds:

"The bill does not submit the Constitution to

a vote of the people. But it does submit the

amended Schedule to such vote; and the vote

on the Schedule may have practically the effect

of a vote on the Constitution." !!

Mr. N. P. Willis, the editor of the Home

Journal, was thrown from a horse, on Friday,

and dragged some distance by the right foot, which

was entangled in the stirrup. He was badly

bruised, but his confinement will be only tem-

porary.

Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., of California,

has been chosen Moderator of the Old School

Presbyterian General Assembly, which convened

at New Orleans on Thursday of last week.

Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, is

in a fair way to become immortal. Whether

his apotheosis will be based upon his abuse of

Captain Rynders, or upon his eulogy of the

same individual, has not yet been determined,

but immortal he is to be. There will be en-

vious people in the world, in the meantime, and

Clingman must not expect to escape censure.

We hope, therefore, he will bear the following,

from the Fayetteville Observer, with all due

resignation. At any rate, we are fearful that

any stir he may make, will only render the con-

dition of affairs more deplorable than it is at

present.—Exchange.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

"Mr. Clingman is quite as much at fault in a

matter of fact as he is in the matter of taste as to

his association with Rynders. The reader will

see in his "Personal Explanation," which we

have appended to Mr. Leiter's speech, (both are

copied from the Globe, the official paper of Con-

gress,) that Mr. Clingman says that he left the

Whig party in the winter of 1848. Now, we will

not pretend to say that Mr. Clingman did not

join the Democratic party in 1848, but we do say

that he did not leave the Whig party then. The

records of the day show, conclusively, that Mr.

Clingman, as a Whig, attended the meeting of

Whig members of Congress in Washington, on

the 20th of April, 1852, to fix a time and place

for the meeting of the Whig National Conven-

tion to nominate Whig candidates for the offices

of President and Vice President. And again as

a Whig, (though not a delegate,) he attended

the Whig National Convention on the 16th of

June, 1852. These dates are nearly four years

later than the period of Mr. Clingman's pre-

tended secession from the Whig party. The

time when he openly avowed such a secession

was after the General Assembly of North Caro-

lina met in the Fall of 1852, and after it was

ascertained that there was a Democratic majority

in that body—which had a Senate to elect. He

then published a letter in which he avowed his

determination to support the Democratic candi-

dates.

"We have no doubt he had before that become

a Democrat—secretly—but up to that time he pre-

tended to be a Whig."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old

School, convened in New Orleans on the 6th

inst., and was opened with a sermon by the Rev.

Dr. Van Rensselaer, of New York, the Moder-

ator of the last Assembly.

There were over two hundred delegates

present the first day, and some fifty or sixty

came in afterwards. It is now the largest dele-

gated religious body in the world.

The Assembly celebrated their centennial

anniversary on Saturday last.

Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., of California, was

chosen Moderator.

The place of Meeting for next year was fixed

at Indianapolis, Indiana.

A minute introduced by Dr. R. J. Breckin-

ridge, of Kentucky, sustaining the board of man-

agers of the American Bible Society in returning

to the old edition of the English Bible, was un-

animously adopted.

The body, as usual, embraces a vast amount

of talent, ability and worth.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, is now in session at Nashville.

Bishops Soule, Paine, Kavanaugh and Pierce

are present. All the Conferences of the church,

South, except the Pacific, are represented, num-

bering nearly two hundred delegates. Bishop

Kavanaugh stated to the Conference that it was

not from want of unity with the church, South,

that the Pacific Conference was not represented.

The Nashville Patriot, noticing this body,

says:—"We do not remember for many years

to have seen any body of men of greater ap-

parent intellectuality and general ability. Many

of the finest orators and ablest theologians in the

Union are of the number. And whatever may

be the subjects brought before the Conference,

we feel justified in saying that they will receive

the profound consideration of great minds,

guided by exalted moral worth, purity of

purpose, and a devotional trust in having the

blessings of Providence upon their conclusions."

FOREIGN BANK NOTES.—We would call at-

tention to the act of the Legislature in relation

to foreign bank notes. Business men will do

well to remember it.

An act to prohibit the circulation, as money,

of foreign notes of a less denomination than five

dollars.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and

after the first day of June next, it shall not be

lawful for any person or persons to pass, or offer

to pass, or circulate within this Commonwealth,

any foreign bank bill or note, or other thing pur-

porting to be money, whether it be the issue of

a bank or other corporation or individual of a

less denomination than five dollars. And any

person or persons so offending shall, upon con-

viction thereof before any county court judge, po-

lice judge, or justice of the peace of the county in

which the offense is committed, be fined a sum

not less than two, nor more than five times the

amount of the bill, note, or other thing purport-

ing to be money, or circulated, as money, so passed,

or attempted to be passed or circulated, together

with the costs of trial.

Sec. 2. That upon information given to any

one of the officers named in the first section of

this act, of a violation of the provisions thereof,

it shall be the duty of said officer to issue his war-

rant, directed to any constable, sheriff, or town

clerk of his county, commanding them to arrest

said offender or offenders, and bring him or them

before him, or some other officer authorized

herein to try the cause, forthwith; and the case

shall be proceeded with as in other penal offen-

ses, except that no jury shall be necessary. The

several circuit, equity, and criminal courts shall

have concurrent jurisdiction with inferior courts,

of all prosecutions under this act; and it shall be

the duty of each circuit judge, at each term of

his respective courts, to give this act in charge

to the grand juries of the several counties.

Sec. 3. One-half of the fines imposed upon

this act shall be paid to the trustee of the jury

fund of the county, and the other to the person

giving the information.

Approved January 26, 1858.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June has been laid

on our table by our friends KEENE & CRUTCHER,

it is, as usual, filled with interesting matter for

the fair sex; fashion plates, engravings, patterns,

amusing and instructive tales. Godey's is a

great favorite with the ladies, and we need say



